ave denied our title; but the Government

laye denied our title; but the Government never has taken that position. This compromise bill, if passed, would assert for the first time, by this dovernment, a claim to the country on the east loank of the Rio Grande. It is drawn with the skill of a master in this respect. The 25th section provides:

"Previous to the first election, the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken; and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the councils and the person suthorized to be elected by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected by the governor to be duly elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected to the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected to the council and house of representatives, equal to the number of view, is greatly underrated. The good lain is married wealth. I saw the other da

gislative assembly."
In the first place, the provision is a strong implied stance. It confers on this officer ample power to six the boundary for all practical purposes in the first instance. After the first session of the legislative council, that body is given the power to establish the seat of government, and the counties and districts, and, as a matter of course, the right to declare the exterior boundary of the Territory. The faculty to do this, both in the governor and legislative council, is clearly granted in the power of apportionment and regulation of the counties and districts. The result of all this is the establishment of a boundary for New Mexico, and a determination of the right against Texas, so far as it can be done by the legislation of Congress. With the Supreme Court of the United States, this law would be conclusive of the whole controversy. That court decided, in the cases of Foster, and Elam, Garcia and Lea, and the United States and Reynes—the last case at the present term—that it was controlled on questhe present term—that it was controlled on ques-tions of boundary by the action of the political departments of the Government, and would not look beyond that action into the facts and justice of the case. Under the compromise, this firmly established rule would compel the court to decide the question of title against Texas, if it ever was brought before that tribunal. With the court, I will never give any vote here, which will have

the effect to deny or prejudice the title to Texas, or place it in any worse condition than it is at present. As a part of the Southern question, there ought to be an unconditional admission of the boundary of Texas, as she asserted it when she came into the Union. The fact need not be disguised, that if California is admitted with her present boundary, the South will be excluded from the whole country west of the Rio Grande, either under the non-action policy of the Presi-dent, or the non-intervention platform with the a division of the territory effected. On this barries of Mr. Clay, there is nothing practical in this question, to the Southern States, beyond the boundary of Texas. With all these measures, the practical result to the South is the same exclusion. Why, then, surrender the slave territory of Texas, and place it within the power of free

If the object of the Compromise Committee of If the object of the Compromise Committee of the Senate had been merely to settle the controversy, so as to accommodate the people of New Mexico with a separate political existence, it was not necessary to establish the boundary much below 36° 30'. Santa Fe is in 35° 44' 6", according to the observations of Colonel Emory. At 550 30' there is a natural boundary presented by the configuration of the country; below that line, the valuable gold, silver, and copper mines are to be found on this side the river. Below that line the says. He places that boundary, as trates what he says. He places that boundary, as it leaves the Rio Grande del Norte, at about is the country most valuable for slave labor, with exception, perhaps, of the mining district above. Up to about that line, I learn from an intelligent traveller direct from El Paso and Santa Fe, who journeyed with Major Neighbors, the Texas commissioner, the people submitted at once to the jurisdiction of Texas. He met with little or no opposition until he arrived at Santa Fe, where there are some four or five hundred Americans, who want offices under a territorial or State Gov-

Let the title of Texas be acknowledged by Congress—placed beyond contest—and I am willing to submit any fair proposition to the people of Texas. I am willing to trust them to pass upon it, whether it meets my own views or not; but I shall oppose any scheme which, in terms or by implication, denies her title to the country in question. Congress shall not, even by inference, assert a claim to it by aid of any vote of mine, ecause that would change the present status of

i ecause that would change the present status of the legal question.

The Compromise bill is, in legal effect, a present appropriation of the territory, if Texas withholds assent, and a present sale as soon as she assents. Now, sir, although I might be willing to submit a proposition, the title of Texas being first admitted, I am not willing to go beyond this. The Legislature of Texas has placed all this disputed country in my district, and I do not understand that my mission here is to be fulfilled, on my part, by a sale of half my district! The Legislature of the State has been in session since the bature of the State has been in session since the proposition of Colonel Benton was first made, and took no action upon it. I have seen no development of public sentiment in Texas which looks like an approbation of any of these measures in like an approbation of any of these measures in their present shape. To this proposition for a purchase there are two objections which I will here notice. In denying practically the title of Texas, the compensation is offered to her only in the shape of hush money, and for the sake of peace. It goes on the hypothesis of buying off an unfounded pretension of title, and places Texas in this odious and humiliating attitude before the world. If the proposition was, in other respects, free from objections, the State, in my opinion, free from objections, the State, in my opinion, would indignantly reject the offer, clothed in this insolent form. As a Southern measure, it presents the further serious difficulty that it so establishes the boundary as to preclude the idea of a cession the boundary as to preclude the idea of a cession, and, of course, substitutes the uncertainty of the Mexican for the cettainty of the Texas law on the subject of slavery. It secures the ultimate division of New Mexico into two States, which will be free; and for which there would not be sufficient territory, but for this acquisition from Texas. It thus still further destroys the equilibrium between the slave and free States. It so reduces Texas as to leave room only for three instead of four slave States.

States.

Much has been said, Mr. Chairman, as to the Much has been said, Mr. Charman, as to the large amount proposed to be paid to Texas for this contemplated transfer of territory. The basis of the whole compensation is the payment of her public debt. And here again she is insulted, by being told that she cannot be trusted with the payment of that portion for which her revenues from imports were pledged, but the bill makes a special appropriation of stock to discharge first that por-tion of the debt. Sir, the power of taxation, pro-perty, and the whole revenues of a nation, above the current support of government, are, in contem-plation of law, pledged for the public debt. It is a well settled principle of international law, that when one Government incorporates another coun-try with it, the former is bound to the creditors for the whole debt of the latter. This Govern-ment is bound to the creditors, but not to Texas, under the articles of annexation. Texas does not of stock to discharge first that porunder the articles of annexation. Texas does not all on the Federal Government to pay; she has appropriated the land, by an act of her last Legislature, offering land scrip to her creditors at fifty cents per acre, to be located in any part of her wide and magnificent domain. This is all she is able to do; and a better payment of a revolutionary debt was never made before by any government. It preserves her honor untarnished—her faith debt was never made before by any government. It preserves her honor untarnished—her faith spotless and unimpaired. If there is any money obligation pressing upon any one in connexion with this business, it is upon this Government, who took the public imposts from the creditors of Texas by force of annexation. At the time of that event, Texas, with the lowest tariff in the world, was prospering with brilliant commercial

gold were found below Santa Fe, one of the value of \$900, and the other \$700. Dr. Wizlezenus, a cientific German miner, who examined the country, thus describes its mineral wealth:

"A third much neglected branch of industry in New Mexico are the mines. Great many now descrited mining places in Mexico prove that mining was pursued with greater zeal in the old Spanish times than at present, which may be accounted for in various ways, as the present want counted for in various ways, as the present want of capital, want of knowledge in mining, but especially the unsettled state of the country and the legislative assembly."

In the first place, the provision is a strong implied in the first place, the present military, and by the former departmental government of New Mexico, which establish a boundary entirely exclusive of the claim of Texas. It authorizes the governor to take a census, to say how many and which of these counties and districts are in the Territory, and name the seat of government in the first instance. It confers on this officer ample power to fix the boundary for all practical purposes in the first instance. After the first session of the legistration of the mountain streams. At present the old and the new placer, near Santa Fe, sent the old and the new placer near Santa Fe, sent the old and the new placer near Santa Fe, sent the old and the new placer near Santa Fe, sent the old and the new placer near Santa Fe, have attracted most attention, and not only gold washes, but some gold mines too, are worked there. They are, so far as my knowledge extends, the only gold mines worked now in New Mexico. But as I have made from Santa Fe an excursion to that chapter of my narrative. As to the annual amount of gold produced in New Mexico, I am unable to give even an estimate; but as nearly all the gold of New Mexico is bought up by the trathe gold of New Mexico is bought up by the tra-ders, and smuggled out of the country to the United States, I believe that a closer calculation of the gold produced in New Mexico could be made in the different mints of the United States than in Mexico itself. Several richs ilver mines were, in Spanish times, worked at Avo, at Cerrillos, and in the Nambe mountains, but none at present. Copper is found in abundance throughout the country, but principally at Las Tileras, Lemas, Copper is found in abundance throughout the country, but principally at Las Tijeras, Jemas, Abiquin, Guadelupita de Mora, &c. I heard of but one copper mine worked at present south of the placers. Iron, though also abundantly found, is entirely overlooked. Coal has been discovered in different localities, as in the Raton mountains, near the village of Jemes, southwest of Santa Fe, in a place south of the placers, &c. Gypsium, common and selenite, are found in large quantities in Mexico; most extensive layers of it, I understood, exist in the mountains near Algodones, on the Rio del Norte, and in the neighborhood of the celebrated "Salinas," It is used as common lime for whitewashing, and the chrystalline or selenite instead of window-glass. About four days travelling (probably 100 miles) south southeast of Santa Fe, on the high table land between the Rio del Norte and Pecos, are some extensive salt lakes, or Norte and Pecos, are some extensive salt lakes, or "salinas" from which all the salt (muriate of soda) used in New Mexico is procured. Large caravans go there every year from Santa Fe in the dry season, and return with as much as they can transport. They exchange, generally, one bushel of salt for one of Indian corn, or sell it for one and

ot sait for one of Indian corn, or sell it for one and even two dollars a bushel."

This vast mineral wealth will be developed by an American population, and especially slave labor.

The richest of these mines are on the east bank of

trates what he says. He places that boundary, as it leaves the Rio Grande del Norte, at about twelve miles below the mouth of the Puerco, in west longitude 104, and in north latitude 291, and thence northeastwardly to the head of the Rio San Saba, a branch of the Rio Colorado of Texas, in north latitude 320 15', and in west longitude 101. This is the line he gives as found in the special maps drawn up by engineers in the service of the King of Spain, and preserved in the ar-chives of the Viceroyalty in the city of Mexico. Further than that he does not trace it; but that is for enough for our purpose. It is enough to show that New Mexico, under the Spanish Government, extended as far east as 101 degress of longitude, covering the whole course of the Puerco, and en-tering what is now the country of Bexar, in

So much for Humboldt; Now for Pike. He says, at page 5 of his appendix to the journal of his journey through New Mexico: 'New Mexico lies between 30° 30' and 44° of north latitude, and 104 and 108 degrees of west longitude, and is the

most northern province of the kingdom of New Spain.

"I proceed with the possession of New Mexico, and show that it has been actual and continuous

from the conquest of the country by Don Juan de Onate, in 1595, to the present.

"These are the actual possessions of New Mexico on the Rio Puerco. On the Rio Del Norte, as cut off by the committee's bill, there are, Paso, a town began opposite El Paso, San Eliza-rio, twenty miles below, and some houses lower down, opposite El Presidio del Norte."

Such are the statements of the honorable Sena-tor as to the present boundaries and present pos-sessions of New Mexico; and if made by one of sessions of New Mexico; and if made by one of the younger members on this floor, he would sink down under the imputation of gross ignorance of his subject, or a wilful intention to misrepresent the "truth of history," and do injustice to a just claim. Further on, he says: "The map of Dr. Wistizenus, which I now pro-duce, agrees with Humboldt and Pike, except in the correction of slight differences in longitudes

the correction of slight differences in longitudes and latitudes, which his accurate instruments ena-bled him to make, and which have no practical

bled him to make, and which have to consequence in this examination."

Now, the map of Wislizenus does not profess to delineate with accuracy the civil divisions, as the Senator well knows; but, at page 40 of his the gives the southern boundary of New

nor, that he may carry it into execution.
"JESUS MARIA GALLEGAS, President,
"JUAN BAPTISTA VIGILY MARIS, Secretary.
By virtue of the premises, that this act be blished, circulated, and made known to all whom

"Palace of the Government, Santa Fe.
"MARIANO MARTINEZ.

"Jane 17, 1844.

Now the most southern of these towns on the east bank of the Rio Grande, Parida, is placed on the accurate map of Abert, north of degree 34, and the most southern on the west side, Luis Lopez, a few miles south of that line. All south of that is left out of the jurisdiction of New Mexico, for the plain reason that this department had no claim to it under the Mexican organization. This decree, although not binding on Texas, would be conclusive without any thing further upon the people of New Mexico; but in their plan of a territorial government, they have expressly ratified it, and do not set up any claim beyond it. They say:

say:
"Sgc. 7. Until the legislative power otherwise direct, the territory of New Mexico shall retain the division of counties and districts established by the decree of the department of New Mexico, of June 17th, 1849." (1844.)

June 17th, 1849." (1844.)

This shows that the people of New Mexico not only have no possession, but assert no claim below the 34th. And yet the Senator claims all below, as far as 291 degrees, as the present territory and possessions of New Mexico. Mr. Benjamin E. Edwards, a lawyer and excellent Spanish scholar, residing in San Antonio, who examined this subject in the archives at El Paso writes thus in relation to the boundary of New Mexico.

"If it should be decided that New Mexico is entitled to a separate existence, either under a

"If it should be decided that New Mexico is entitled to a separate existence, either under a territorial government or otherwise, an attempt will no doubt be made to establish her southern boundary sowewhere in the vicinity of El Paso, as it has been laid down on almost all the maps published in the United States, and tacitly recognised by Mexico in the treaty of Guadalupe, where reference is made to Disturnell's map as a correct authority. This, however, is far from being the true boundary of New Mexico, as can be shown by documents in existence in the archieves of Chihuahua and El Paso. By these, it appears that the line crosses or leaves the east it appears that the line crosses or leaves the east bank of the Rio Grande at a point in front of the mountain (designated as one of the landmarks) which forms the southern limit of the "Jornada del Muerto." Thence it runs in a direction a little north or east to the "Cerro Redondo," a rein the same direction, to the "Sierra Capital," or "Cerro Blanco," which, as its name signifies, is the most prominent peak in that region of country; thence, so far as I could discover, due east to the Pecos. From the Sierra Capital, I could not ascertain that there existed any prominent landmark, though it is probable, if I could have pursued my investigations further, some such would have come to light, as the Mexicans seem to have have come to fight, as the Mexicans seem to have pursued the same system in public as in private affairs, of making natural objects the indications of boundary to land or territory. I have in my possession a copy of a grant of land made within the jurisdiction of the State of Chihuahua in the time of the Emperor, under the colonization law of the "Junta Constitucional" of 1823. This land lies some distance above the line slaimed by New Mexico, and has always been acknowledged as

pelonging to Chihuahua.

The people of New Mexico, in their plan of a The people of New Mexico, in their plan of a territorial government, or rather instructions to their delegate, Mr. Smith, have declared that they are bounded on the east by the State of Texas. Col. Benton admits, that Texas owns territory there which is not in dispute, but says it is a narrow strip, New Mexico extending to the 101 parallel of longitude, and again his author contradicts him, and shows that New Mexico is the narrow strip. According to Black's translation, Humboldt says of New Mexico: "This province is from south to north 175 leagues in length, and from east to west from 30 to 50 lengues th, and from east to west from 30 to 50 lea in length, and from east to west from 30 to 30 lengues in breadth; and in its territorial extent, therefore, is much less than people of no great information in geographical matters are apt to suppose even in that country." And he might have added, much less than some persons in this country of great pretensions to geographical knowledge "are apt to

The richest of these mines are on the east bank of the Rio Grande, commencing about thirty miles south of the city of Santa Fe.

In connection with the boundaries of New Mexico, I feel constrained to notice a speech of the Senator from Missourd Colonel Benton, which I find in the Intelligencer of this morning, which surprises me much; He says:

it is nearly a degree south.

Muchlenport, a German, who was 8 years in
Mexico, and published his work in Hanover in 1844, gives the 105° 37', as the eastern boundary of Mew Mexico. This would extend far beyond the actually inhabited part in the most prosperous days of the province; and it is well known that the Spaniards, as a general thing, did not extend the bounds of their provinces much beyond the line of their settlements. Although the authors disagree about the latitude and longitude of the boundaries of this province, they all concur that it boundaries of this province, they all concur that it was a narrow territory, confined to the valleys of the Rio Grande and the Pecos. But the Missouri Senator seems to reject as superfluous all law since Tucker's Blackstone, which he produced, flour-ished aloft, and read the title to the Senate, and all geography since Humboldt, which he said he had in French, but would not exhibit in open Senate out of pure mercy to Mr. Clay.

The objects of Col. Benton, in this misrepre

The objects of Col. Benton, in this misrepresentation of history and geography, are quite transparent. He wishes to recommend himself to his new allies, the Freesoilers, by proving against the fact, that this slave territory is within what was, at the close of the war, a free province, and urge upon the Government to retain the possession in opposition to Texas. He also desires to deprive Texas of the El Paso country for another motive. The altitudes returned by Col. Fremont, in his survey of a railroad by the way of the frozen regions to the Pacific, prove that by that route the stationary power will be so great that his favorite route is altogether impracticable. The road must come south, and leave the Rio Grande in the neighborhood of El Paso, which is in the United States, come south, and leave the Rio Grande in the neigh-borhood of El Paso, which is in the United States, the overland key to the Pacific—a southern key which Texas will never place in freesoil hands, not even in the grasp of the Senator from Missouri. The truth is, that so long as Texas holds her territory, she can dictate the locality of the railroad to the Pacific. This, Col. Benton sees clear enough, and therefore offers 15 millions for the territory embrac-ing El Paso. But this road is worth more to Texas. ing El Paso. But this road is worth more to Texas, not only than 15, but fifty millions. If properly located it will be her road to wealth, greatness, and power.

THE TITLE OF TEXAS.

It is not my purpose to enter again into the argument as to the title of Texas to the source of the Rio Grande. I shall content myself with repeating, briefly, some of the most prominent facts in the history of the title. It rests, 1. On the treaty with Santa Anna, in 1836, which is a good treaty, because ratified by his generals, who were not prisoners of war; and Filisola had power to treat by express authority of his government; and treat by express authority of his government; and Mexico having taken the benefits of the treaty, could not, under the law of nations; repudiate it.
2. On the act of the Texas Congress of Decem-2. On the act of the Texas Congress of December, 1836, under which her independence was acknowledged by the United States and the other powers, all of which are by that recognition, estopped from denying her boundary. It was an essential element of her nationality.

3. The convention between this Government and the Republic of Texas of 1838, carried out by

applies with much greater force in this instance. If there were nothing in the case but this convention, it would be forever conclusive against the forever conclusive against the

tion, it would be forever conclusive against the United States.

4. Pending the negotiation for annexation, the Secretary of War instructed General Taylor, by order of the 15th of June, 1845, which was in substance repeated on the 30th of July:

"The point of your ultimate destination is the western frontier of Texas, where you will select and occupy, on or near the Rio Grande, such a site as will consist with the health of the troops, and will be best adapted to repel invasion, and protect what, in the event of annexation, will be our western border."

protect what, in the event of ainexation, will be our western border."

Thus this Government took possession of the Rio Grande country in the name of Texas, asserting it as the frontier of that State.

5. It is well known that Mr. Donaldson, pending the negotiation of annexation, and during the session of the Texas convention which consummated it, gave repeated assurances to the authorities of Texas that the United States would not only recognize, but maintain, the title of Texas. In his letter to this Government of the 11th of July, 1845, he says:

"The boundary of Texas as defined by her

his letter to this Government of the 11th of July, 1845, he says:

"The boundary of Texas, as defined by her statutes, runs up the Rio Grande from its mouth, in the sea, to its source, cutting off portions of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and New Mexico. Above the point on the Rio Grande, where it enters New Mexico, there has been no occupancy by Texas; and it is obvious, so far as that region is concerned, no military movement could have taken it out of the category in which it is left by the terms of our joint resolution. So, whatever may have been the success of the attempt to drive the Mexicans from Loredo and other lower points, the difficulty would have remained the same in regard to the extensive Santa Fe region above.

"But, while from such views I encouraged no aggressive movement on the part of Texas to take

"But, while from such views I encouraged no aggressive movement on the part of Texas to take forcible possession of the Rio Grande, I have nevertheless omitted no opportunity of satisfying all parties here that the United States would in good faith maintain the claim, and that I had every reason to believe they would do so successfully."

Such were the solemn assurances and pledges of this Government, through its accredited minister pending the negotiation. They are a part of the compact, and prove conclusively its intent and meaning. Can this government disregard them now?

now?
6. It has been said that the United States conquered New Mexico, and held it by title of conquest. Such is not the fact. General Kearney, in his first speech to the people of New Mexico, August 15, 1846, at Vegas, as found in Emory's report declared :
" Mr. Alcalde and the people of Mexico :

"I have come amongst you, by the orders of my Government, to take possession of your country, and extend over it the laws of the United States. We consider it, and have done so for States. We consider it, and have done so for some time, a part of the territory of the United States. We come amongst you as friends, not as enemies; as protectors, not as conquerors. We come amongst you for your benefit, not for your injury."

What was this but an assertion of the Texas

title, and how else had it been for some time a part of the territory of the United States? The President of the United States admitted, on application of the Governor of Texas, that the United States held the country in subordination to the title of Texas. This appears by his special message of July, 1848, in which it is quoted as fol-

"In answer to a letter from the Governor o Texas, dated on the fourth of January, 1847, the Secretary of State, by my direction, informed him in a letter of the 12th of February, 1847, that in the President's annual message of December, 1846, 'You have already perceived that New Mexico is at present in the temporary occupation of the troops of the United States, and the government at present in the temporary occupation of the troops of the United States, and the government over it is military in its character. It is merely such a government as must exist under the laws of nations and of war, to preserve order and protect the rights of the inhabitants, and will cease on the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Mexico. Nothing, therefore, can be more certain than this temporary government, resulting from necessity, can never injuriously affect the right which the President believes to be justly asserted by Texas to the whole territory on this side of the Rio Grande, whenever the Mexican claim to it shall be extinguished by treaty."

be extinguished by treaty."

Without a violation of all law and justice, this possession cannot now be set up against Texas.

7. The title of Texas was asserted by the declaration of war by Congress, that a state of war existed by Mexico, which consisted only in Mexican soldiers crossing the Rio Grande and committing hostilities near its banks. To deny the title now,

hostilities near its banks. To deny the title now, is to change the character of the war into one of aggression and conquest, and bring unmerited reproach upon the country.

8. Pending the negotiations for peace with Mexico, our commissioner, Mr. Trist, asserted the Texas title, and said: "Until ascertained by a the Texas title, and said: "Until ascertained by a formand or agreement, definitive or provisional, between the United States and Mexico, the boundary between the two republics, when considered by the United States with reference to the national obligation to protect their territory from invasion, could be none other than that very boundary which had been asserted by Texas herself." This assertion was carried into the treaty with Mexico by attaching to the treaty, and making a part of it, a map which conformed exactly to the claims of Texas, and placed New Mexico on the west bank of the Rio Grande. This is absolutely conclusive of the question. It was the intention of Mexico, in this treaty, to redeem her faith pledged to Texas in the treaty of 1836, as appears by the declaration of her commissioners, who negotiated the treaty with the United States in their address to their countrymen.

"The intention (say the commissioners) of making the Bravo a limit, has been announced by the clearest signs for the last twelve years; and it would have been impossible at the present day to change it. After the defeat of San Jacinto, in April,

of the boundary of Maine without the consent of that State, although Great Britain was in actual adverse possession. Was any one so obtuse as to assert that the United States could acquire it in

adverse possession. Was any one so obtuse as to assert that the United States could acquire it in opposition to Maine?

11. The resolutions of annexation, in terms, fix the boundary with mathematical precision as to all the country south of 36° 30°, and sufficient north of it for at least one State. They provide for new States, and declare, "And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said compromise line, (36° 30°,) elavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

This is a declaration that the country north of that line, sufficient for a State, belongs to, and is rightfully included within, the limits of Texas. A tule with such a boundary would be sufficiently certain to authorize a recovery in ejectment between private litigants. A surveyor could go upon the ground and set up the metes and bounds. As to all below 36° 30°, it is utterly impossible that there can be any dispute about lines. In his speech of yesterday, Col. Benton says:

says:
"The Missouri Compromise line was a curtailment of slave territory; the Texas annexation resolutions were the same."
How could the Texas resolutions be a curtail-How could the Texas resolutions be a curtailment of slavery, if the country which she claimed north of 369 30 was not her territory by right? That the intent was to admit Texas with the boundaries claimed by herself, subject only to the right of adjusting them with others, is further demonstrated by the provision of the resolutions that the State "shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct." What limits had the Republic, but those she set up und asserted by her own political action? It is obvious that the reference is to them and no other, especially when all the pro-

action? It is obvious that the reference is to them and no other, especially when all the provisions are taken together.

Mr. Chairman, Texas is strong in the legal force and justice of her claim. She will be strong in the sympathy and support of the South, for the precedent which would permit Congress to appropriate any portion of her territory to free soil, would open the flood-gates of Abolition upon the institutions of every Southern State within the confederacy. I am quite certain that, but for this sectional question, her title never would have been the subject of contest.

"FIGURES AND FACTS."

In a late number of the Republic, a letpeople have changed their opinions upon what are the rights of the South on this Northern man as wrote the letter to which I have referred.

But admitting that the fact existed, that the Congress of the United States in their constitutional prerogative altered, amended or repealed the revenue act and substituted another imposing less duties-and that in the vote doing this, the South (though in a minority) voted down the North and imposed this scheme upon them-can it be possible that any intelligent, constitution-loving patriot can be found, who will assert that this is sufficient reason for interfering with the rights of property guaranteed by confederated republic? The absurdity of the proposition that a minority should so far impose upon the majority as to break down a system under which they assert they have prospered, and institute another under which they say they are suffering, by the the utter stagnation of business, to such a degree in South alone is to pay the expenses of presome of the manufacturing districts as to serving it. cause a suspension of their shops and furnaces, is so ridiculous that the bare statement change it. After the defeat of San Jacinto, in April, 1836, that was the territory which we stipulated to evacuate, and which we accordingly did evacuate, by I faling back on Matamoros. In this place was after words stationed what was called the army of the North; and though it is true that expeditions and incursions have been made there even as far as Bajar, we have very soon retreated, leaving the intermediate space absolutely free. In this state General Taylor found it, when, in the early part of last year, he entered there by order of his Government."

9. Texas being admitted into the Union with certain and specified boundaries, Congress has no more power to legislate upon or disturb them than those of any other State, any further than it is given by the resolutions of annexation. Congress has no more power over the boundaries of a State of the Union than those of a foreign State. This is the settled doctrine of the country, and was a asserted even by Col. Benton, in debate in the Senate, on the 14th May, 1844, he said: "The asserted even by Col. Benton, in debate in the Senate, on the 14th May, 1844, he said: "The Republic of Texas acts by its name, and passes itself to us in the whole extent of all the limits and boundaries which it asserts to be its own."

In his remarks on the joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas, February 5, 1845, Colonel Benton declared, "In fact, when once admitted as a State, she can never be reduced without her consent. The Constitution forbids it." This was his construction of the compact of the resolutions of annexation.

In the House of Republic journals, and endorsed as coming from distinguished men, But if not—if there are not enough in the North, of both parties, to render the measure of justice to the South which the Missouri line affords, and thus to give peace to the country, why let the North abandon her lofty and loud pretences of love for the line.

sentiment upon the slavery question has been all important and interesting news.

and the south by a revolt of the Indiana. Some Indian pushlows which recreded them well, already are registed in the fertile valley; but this seems to be a seried in the fertile valley; but this seems to the state of Chiluanum. The latter state of the thing of the form draying her boundary; it was an intention of the province of New Mexico; at present to the State of Chiluanum. The latter state of the state of Chiluanum. The latter state of the state of Chiluanum. The latter state of the state

CITY OF WASHINGTON. MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1850.

The Substitute divides California by the Missouri Compromise line, extended to the Pacific-remands her constitution back to the convention for a reduction of limits, and Martinique. We clip this account from a an ordinance saving the public domain from Free Soil paper, the New York Evening forseiture and escheat, and organizes a new Post, whose editor takes the "poetic territory upon the Pacific coast, to be called "South California, & ...
We learn that this substitute is the order

of the day in the Sepate, for 12 o'clock this day, the 24th inst .- and that Senator Soule, of Louisiana, has the floor.

As the Missouri Compromise line stretchwhich the universal South greatly prefers at in which the two races can dwell on a platthis time to all others, as it is the ultimatum of the Nashville Convention, and will probain both houses of Congress, and as the whole prospect of an adjustment mainly hangs on as great, as those which have attended West this issue, the debate on it will doubtless attract a larger and more anxious interest than any other discussion upon the great question has brought forth.

"We understand that Mr. Soule will bring forward his proposition about the Missouri line on Monday. We anticipate a powerful speech in its behalf. We shall rejoice to see it brought forbehalf. We shall rejoice to see it brought forward, being perfectly willing to accept that mode of adjustment, if it can be obtained. At all events, we are anxious to see it tested—that if, according to our expectation, it cannot succeed, we may see the Southern Senators rallying upon some other mode of compromise which may settle the question. We adopt neither the Missouri Compromise nor the Senate Bill as a sine qua non. And may we not hope that some of the Southern Senators will, in case of defeat, adopt the other alternative, to give peace to the country."—Union.

At the last advices, some of the negroes had been captured, and were then undergoing trial,

In a late number of the Republic, a letter is published from a distinguished citizen of the North, giving some of the reasons for the rapid growth of Abolitionism—among which the most prominent is the repeal of the Tariff Act of 1842, and in its stead the substitution of the act of 1846. I am not surprised that any Northern man may endeavor to excuse his people for the position they now occupy upon this question of sladeavor to excuse his people for the position they now occupy upon this question of slavery. But I am surprised that any "distinguished" man, North or South, should give such a reason for this mighty change that has come over the public mind, in that section of the confederacy, on this vital question. I am not surprised that a partizan editor should endorse any and every thing to bolst r up, even a false position, into which he has been thrown by circumstances. But I am astonished that an intelligent Southern serve it than others would-and there are gentleman should be so little conversant with Southern supporters of Mr. Clay's plan who the past history of the recorded legislation of think it is better for the South, or rather, not his country, as to be gulled by a duplicity so so bad as others think; but we don't believe shallow and a conclusion so inconsistent with facts. I do not pretend to insist upon any particular cause for this change in Northern who would thus publicly encourage the sentiment-but I do assert, without fear of North to deny justice to the South, and assu cessful contradiction, that if the Northern sure the North of Southern support in so

This is the most startling instance of subone party organ to pay to maintain a Northern party connection.

We do not everlook the profession that the object of the sacrifice, thus prematurely proposed, is to give peace to the country. But is there no love of peace, or of Union strong enough in the Northern portion of the party, that its organ, the Union, will not or dare not call on it for so slight a measure of justice as the Missouri line, for the sake

Is the love of the Union, at the North, of which we have heard so much, so weak as to yield to the lust of territorial aggrandizement? And is to be one of the stipulations of union between the Northern and Southern elements of one great party-that the

There are gentlemen at the North w. know that the South now claims no more than what is right. If left to themselves, they would vote accordingly. But they tell us their constituents would desert them for so doing. We don't agree with them in that. It would only be necessary in that event, for the two great parties at the North to make truce, to unite and put down the Abolitionists, instead of begging and bidding against each other for such votes, as they are now doing, and trying to make the South pay the price of such bids, and of

line affords, and thus to give peace to the and pistols for two," will soon be in requisi-

We have secured the services of skilful and experienced correspondent at yeas 114 nays 95-out of the 114 yeas, 64 Baltimore, who will give us a letter from that point, daily, anticipating the Northern news by the regular mail. Arrangements have also been made to obtain by telegraph of little consequence, were it not that the

day's proceedings of both Houses of Con- made the theme of public comment. Men's gress, prepared by one of the ablest Re- broken heads are easily mended; not so the porters in the city, will also appear daily, in spotless purity of woman's good name, "the ing States, within four votes of an equal di- addition to the full reports of the more inte- immediate jewel of her soul." Therefore resting debates. We will not deal in pro- do we regret this collision-caring nothing mises as to what we intend doing-but will for it on any other account. leave the public to judge us according to our

Works.

Suemos Entrons for Lines.—At New York, on Thursday, Albert C. Oatman obtained against Greeley & McElrath, a suit for alleged libel, in publishing a police report that Mr. Oatman had been arrested on a charge of larceny, a verdict for 6 cents damages and 6 cents costs.

The complaint against the proprietors of the Philadelphia Sun, of libel, brought by an Alderman whose public conduct was censured by that print, has been dismissed by the Grand Jury. occasionally.

The Fruits of Ben

If the voice of reason is vain to arrest the frantic spirit of Abolition fanaticismthe lessons daily to be drawn from the results of all experiments of emancipation. should teach the wickedness and folly of repeating such a disastrous policy. To the bloody saturnalia of St. Domingo, and the wanton waste of all the fertile fields of Jamaica, another example is now added in license" of unlimited abuse of slavery, and laudations of a liberty leading to a perpetual recurrence of such scenes as those describ-

The blessings of such freedom are great indeed, to both races-and it must gladden all philanthropic hearts to find such a coned to the Pacific, is that line of adjustment firmation of "the harmony and unanimity"

form of perfect equality. The decrees of Omnipotence can never bly have the support of every Southerner, be violated, or rudely interfered with, except under penalties as stern, and sufferings

Indian Emancipation.

Important from Martinque—Insurrection of negroes,
Burning of St. Pierre.

Capt. Currie, of the brig W. J. Walson, which
arrived this morning from Ponce, Porto Rico, informs us that while he was at that place he saw
letters, which were dated at St. Pierre, Martinique, the 20th of May, and which were written
by well known merchants, stating that the negroes letters, which were dated at St. Pierre, Martinique, the 20th of May, and which were written by well known merchants, stating that the negroes of the Island had risen upon the whites and set fire to the town. The conflagration of the town, it was supposed, was the signal for a general insurrection of the colored people throughout the whole Island. It was set on fire at three different places, and the fire consumed some one hundred buildings, before it could be suppressed. All the white citizens of the place who were able to bear arms, were enrolled in the militia, and martial law was declared, while large bodies of negroes, from the surrounding districts, had collected about the city.

Now, is not this too bad? The Union been captured, and were then undergoing trial, previous to their being shot. But their depredations had not yet ceased; and the greatest alarm

The Willis "Rappings," and the Forrest "Knockings."

The New York papers continue to pour forth in prodigal profusion cards, notes, and comments on these mysterious proceedings; the explanations of which are so very various. The friends of Mr. Forrest who stood by to see the "gutta percha" well laid on, declare that due notice of the assault was given to question of slavery, because they, the South, have repealed the Tariff of 1842, they exhibit a degree of credulity that could have ty leaders we have yet seen; and we ask the been imposed only by some such distinguished South to behold the price she is required by that he was stricken from behind, and knocked down, before he knew he was in the prosence of the great tragedian, about to enact Othello. In this statement our Cassio is confirmed by a "lady;" and also by "a nurse and a child," calm spectators of the fray; and issue is joined between the parties thereupon on a point of veracity.

> If Forrest, who is a remarkably athletic man, did take this unfair advantage of Willis. who, under no circumstances, would be able to compete with him in brute strength, no provocation could palliate such cowarely conduct. He who rights his wrong with his own hand, under the impulse of ungovernable passion, resorting to that "wild justice," as Lord Bacon calls revenge, may command the sympathies even of those who deem him morally wrong; but waylaying an enemy without warning never can be tolerated in this country by honorable men. Mr. Forrest should take steps to clear himself of this imputation if untrue; it is due to his own reputation for manliness and courage. Of all the "rappings" and the "knockings" that have excited the people of New York, these seem to have made the strongest im-

The complaint of Forrest was that Mr. Willis came like the mysterious visiters in Poe's poems-

"Softly rapping, gently tapping At his chamber door."

And in consequence of those mysterious rappings his knockings on that rapper originated.

Thus the case stands at present; but intimations are thrown out, that "coffee for one tion; and that little agent which, "makes all lofty and loud pretences of love for the men tall alike," be brought in to level the physical inequalities between the parties. As considerable notoriety, however, has been given to this intention, the police and anxious elders, male and female, who abhor the duello, may interpose to bind over the belligerents to keep the peace, and mere ink flow instead of blood. The whole affair would be fair fame of a lady is unhappily implicated. A carefully condensed synopsis of each and a most unfortunate domestic difficulty

SURING EDITORS FOR LIBEL .- At New York, on